#### THE DAILY BEE.

OMABA OFFICE, NO. 514 AND SIS PARNAM STREET NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM SA, THIRT'NE BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET Published every morning, except Sunday, be only Monday morning paper published in TERMS BY MALL:

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CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Entron OF THE BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS, E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation,

State of Nebraska, | s. s. County of Douglas. [8, 8, Geo. B. Tzschuck secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Beo for the week ending July 16th, 1886, was as follows: Saturday, 10th Monday, 12th Tuesday, 13th Wednesday, 14th .12,300

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

SEAL. Notary Public.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly swora, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,596 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,499 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1886. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. [SEAL..]

Kusopzu, a contraction of Kusaimidzu, is the Japanese name for petroleum and means "stinking water." If Kusodza will call upon the Hon. Jim-Jams Laird it will hear something to its advautage.

THERE seems to be a full in the bloviating of the candidates for state offices who were talking so loudly a, week ago what they would do and what they would not do about the senatorial issue, in case they were elected.

SENATOR VAN WYCK is not worrying himself about his fences half as much as some of his opponents who have already storn out the bosom of their pants in trying to scale them. Up to the present time the senator's fences are still hog

SENATOR LOGAN says he doesn't want to be a candidate for any office. "I do not want to be" is a dubious and compromising phrase. It doesn't necessarily mean "I will not be," and is not therefore reassuring to the several aspirants who are profoundly concerned respecting the general's chances.

THE murder by a boy of sixteen of his father, mother, brother and sister near the little town of Erie, Kansas, is another thrilling commentary on the danger to the youthful mind of reading sensational dime novels. The lad is said to have been an inveterate reader of these "bloodand-thunder' productions.

THE expectation of the country that congress would make a reasonably liberal appropriation for increasing the navy seems likely to be disappointed. The senate is favorably disposed, but the growth of appropriations in other directions has frightened the house, and the prospect is that the allowance for the navy will be pared down pretty close to the mini-

THE croakers who are predicting a crop failure in Nebraska are still a little premature. Rain has fallen over large wreas of the state. In other sections the corn is yet stightly injured. The crops are not yet materially affected. Other states have suffered severely but a short crop elsewhere means good prices and larger returns for Nebraska farmers.

THE administration has achieved a little giory from the bouncing of a chief of division in the treasury department who had furnished a couple of candidates for promotion the questions prepared for the examination, but inasmuch as similar breaches of faith had occurred before and were well known to the heads of the treasury, this ebullition of virtue came a little late to merit the laudation which most of the mugwump reform journals have bestowed upon it. A very little matter, however, is sufficient to send these papers into an eestacy of praise of the administration, which is indirectly their self-glorification. In the catalogue of humbugs civil service reform, as practiced under the present administration isn't at the foot of the list.

THE American Opera company has not had an altogether happy experience with Chicago. When the company went to that city last spring it was confronted by social antagonisms which proved serionsly damaging to it financially. Although Chicago had never before seen opera so finely presented and rendered, the season was not prosperous, simply because a certain social set or clique had taken offense at a fancied slight and sulkily refused to patronize the entertainments. For the same reason a good deal of difficulty was found in organizing there a branch association, which, but for the rare zeal and energy of Mrs. Thurber and Mr. Thomas, would probably not have been accomplished. Now the company is in another Chicago complication. It appears that the manager or someone acting for him, engaged Me Vicker's theater for the seasons of 1866-7 but a higher authority annulled the contract and engaged the Columbia. A lively wrangle, with the promise of a lawsuit, is the result, and the chance is that the company will again be the loser by its Chicago seasons. This is to be repretted, since the enterprise merits the rgest measure of prosperity. But if Chicago will not be decent and show proper appreciation of a good thing, it may be found judicious and economical to drop it from the list of towns to be

favored with the visits of the American Opera company.

Logan and Halstead.

It is very unfortunate for General Logan that he has forced upon the country a controversy between himself and the editor of a great republican daily. General Logan, like many other public men, is altogether too touchy about the press and its criticisms. In the dispute between himself and Murat Halstead, he will fight under great disadvantage. General Logan was a brave commander of the union armies during the war and has been a staunch republican since its close. But his record before the war was that of a rabid democrat with southern pro-slavery sympathies. He supported the bills to make Kansas and Nebraska slave territories, and was a most outspoken champion of the fugitive slave act. Murat Halstead has recalled these historic facts under just provocation, and no matter how many thunderbolts General Logan may launch at his adversary, he cannot undo the truth of history. In a long career as an editor of a leading republican daily, Halstead has doubtiess done some injustice to some of the greatest public men, in his zeal for a vigorous conduct of the war or his bitter assaults upon jobbery in the republican party which for years hung around its neck like a millstone.

General Logan's controversy with Halstead recalls forcibly his quarrel with Pixley, in the national republican convention of 1884, where he mounted a table in his cont steeves and blackguarded a California editor like a Billingsgate fishwoman. That incident did not raise General Logan in the esteem of his admirers. His assault on Halstead on the floor of the senate, because the great Cineinnati editor rebuked him for throttling the investigation into the bribery of the Ohio legislature by Senator Payne's Standard Oil monopoly, will meet with no approval from honest republicans in any quarter.

There is no fact which better illustrates the growth of liberal views and principles in this era than the enlarged

A Magnificent Benefaction.

attention which has been given within a few years to the problem of the higher education of woman, and the greatly augmented efforts that have been put forth for its solution. One by one the barriers to woman's opportunity for securing equal educational privileges with men have gone down before the growth of enlightened and liberal sentiment, until now there remains but few impediments anywhere to women enjoying all the advantages for acquiring the higher forms of education that are youchsafed to the "lords of creation." The crust of old prejudices has been broken, and the ancient faith which hardly more than a generation ago was orthodox with the great body of educators has become a reproach. In her right to all the knowledge that the schools can give, the verdict of the age is that woman is the equal of her brother.

In this, as in all other conditions of progress, the United States of course led the way, and this country is not only far in advance of every other nation in the educational advantages afforded to woman, but has gone to lengths which half a century ago would have been thought almost impossible and perhaps even dangerous. There is every reason to expect that before the expiration of another decade there will not be a great college in the land where women will not be admitted on a footing of perfect equality with men.

It is gratifying to find that the example of this country is finding vigorous emulation, and it is not impossible that another generation may find England challenging our supremacy in this direction. Only a few days ago there was dedicated by Queen Victoria a building to be devoted to the education of women, which in respect of its extent, architectural beauty, completeness of facilities, and general material equipment, is the finest institution of learning in the world, the cost of the edifice being over five million dollars. It is called the "Royal Holloway College," and the project originated with the late Mrs. Holloway, who is not to be less honored for her magnificent benefaction because the great fortune which enabled her to make it was achieved the manufacture of pills that made the name of Holloway a household word the world over. Everything has been provided in the construction of this college for the comfort and convenience of the two hundred and fifty students it will accommodate, each one of whom will have a sleeping room and study to herself, while its surrounding of gardens and lawns will enable the fair attendants to indulge as opportunity permits in outof-door diversions.

The educational design of the college is cast upon a broad and liberal plan. It will not be the nursery of aristocracy nor a school of fashion. It will instruct in the liberal arts, and will aim to equip those who avail themselves of its advantages with an adequate knowledge of the needs of modern life and the qualifications to meet them. The course of instruction extends over four years, and no student will be admitted under the age of seventeen. It will not be a sectarian institution, and in short will in all respects, if the design of its originator is carried out, be conducted agreeably to the advanced and progressive views of the age. Every friend of education, and particularly of the higher education of woman, must feel a deep interest in this spiendid addition to the world's institutions of learning, and will sincerely hope that those charged with its government will have the wisdom to see and achieve its highest possibilities.

About Time to Let Up.

It is getting tiresome, if not sickening, to have Mayor Boyd's jackdaw chattering from week to week and month to month about Marshal Cummings' responsibility for every disturbance, assault, burglary or murder that happens in Omaha, or within two miles of it. The recent street car robbery in the out-

skirts is now charged up to the marshal. If Mr. Boyd only had his own sweet will about the chief of police, Angels would be marshals and sluggers would be angels. There are people in the community who remember when Mayor Boyd did have a marshal after his own heart. Was there less crime in Omaha then? Is it not notorious that more people were knocked down and robbed, more burglaries committed, and more general disorder in Omaha than at any time since?

But Omaha to-day is not the city it was

tion double, while the police force has not been materially increased. Mr. Boyd's jackdaw denounces the marshal for failing to dispatch detectives after the stop to all raids on property and persons. Where are the detectives to come from when the marshal hasn't a dollar at his disposal for such a purpose? How could any marshal know just the exact spot in the suburbs of the city, or, for that matter, in the business center, where some foot-pad or slugger lies in wait for a victim? Are not the papers filled with reports of robberies, burglaries and petty crimes committed in the largest American cities, where regiments of police on foot and on horseback are re-inforced by regiments of private patrolmen?

It is nothing uncommon now for people walking in the parks of the large cities to be waylaid and robbed and the most mysterious murders and burgiaries occur every day in Boston, New York, Chicago and other large cities. Last week five safe burglaries took place in Fulton market, New York, in a block patrolled by police and only a few doors from a station house. Any family or citizen in Omaha to-day is exposed to less danger from the lawless classes than in the largest cities in the country. There is not a householder in New York, Philadelphia or Chicago, who feels safe in leaving his shutters open at night or his door unlocked at any time of the day. Sneak thieves walk from house to house carrying off clothing from the halls. Pickpockets by the hundreds walk the streets and infest the retail shops under the very noses of the police. In doors all day and at night people sleep very soundly and safely without inside shutters and iron bars. For a cny of 75,000 people with such a small police force Omaha will compare favorably with any other American city. To make Marshal Cummings responsible for what little crime does take place is sheer malice and political clap-trap.

Not a Cheering Outlook.

It is reported from Washington that the congressional democratic campaign committee is not in a very sound and healthy condition to enter upon the fall campaign which confronts it, and which will call for all the energy and vigor that he democracy can command. The committee is almost destitute of funds, and the promise of enriching the treasury is not regarded as flattering. Thus far it has been unable to employ any regular clerical force, and this work has been done by men detailed from the departments after office hours. The democratic clerks in the public service have offered contributions to the committee, but these have been declined as conflicting with the civil service law. The men from whom liberal contributions should come have not presented themselves and there is no assurance that they will. It is this condition of affairs which led a prominent member of the committe to remark a few days ago that "at present things look mighty blue."

Of course the party managers will not permit their national committee to remain in this forlorn and impecunious condition. As soon as congress adjourns there will be a tremendous effort made to gather the "sinews of war" and to push the campaign with boldness and vigor. Nevertheless, the present situation is significant of the demoralization that prevails among the democrats at Washington, and is worthy of regard as suggesting the difficulties the party must encounter before the people. It cannot be doubted that were the party entirely harmonious, without factional divisions among its representatives in congress, the leaders working shoulder to shoulder for a common end, and the administration enjoying the confidence and support of the majority of the democrats in congress and the country, there would be no complaint of the national committee being unable to prosecute its work for want of money. It would not only have an abundance of means, but all the enthusiasm which a harmonious and confident party could inspire it with. But such is not the ease with the dem-

ocracy. The party has been at with itself war ever since the present administration came into power, and its internal contentions have steadily grown more bitter, its factional dissensions more implacable. In congress the accredited leaders have fought each other upon almost every leading question of public policy, acting together only upon a proposition that carried with it the condemnation of a cardinal policy of the democratic administration. The country has seen a democratic president and secretary of the treasury pleading for a consideration of their views by the representatives of their party in congress, only to have their appeal thrown back into their faces by an overwhelming majority. It has seen the piedge of the party to give the people revenue reform defeated at the beck of an arrogant factional leader, and it has witnessed the exceptional fact of the executive being compelled to condemn the extravagance, the folly and the negligence of his party friends in congress by an array of vetoes but little exceeded in number by those of all the presidents who preceded him.

This is the record which shows the extent of democratic demoralization, and for which the party must answer to the people. No party was ever more heavily handicapped by sins of omission and commission, and it is not surprising under the circumstances that its national committee is penniless at the treshhold of a most important campaign, the result of which will go far to determine the immediate future of the party. Only those who have little faith in the intelligence of the people can scriously doubt what their verdict will be on the party which, with every advantage on its side, has made such a record.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Powderly, who is quite generally believed to be a man of good common sense and honest intentions, should occasionally stray so far from these conditions as to warrant a doubt whether he is really a man of wellbalanced judgment and sincerity of purpose. A little while ago, in addressing some workingmen in the east, Mr. Powderly referred to the mititia as a barrier standing between labor and capital, the apparent design being to meite a hostile spirit against the militia, and the whole spirit of the remarks being of that demagogie sort which those who desire to re-

green-glass bottle blowers at Atlantic City, after saying that he hoped to see the day when not a drop of any liquid would be poured from a bottle not made in car robbers and insists that Cummings | America and by American workmen, Mr could, if he was only competent, put a Powderly told his audience that any bottle brought into his house does not go back, and inferentially advised that other men ought to destroy bottles that came into their possession. Now this is simply puerile, and it Mr. Powderly goes on proclaiming such unmitigated nonsense as this it will be at least charitable to believe that overwork has impaired his intellect. It is hardly credible that even bottle-blowers could be influenced by such obvious absurdity as this, and if Mr. Powderly delivered himself of such stuff with the idea of strengthening his claim to the support of intelligent workingmen in Pennsylvania we have no doubt he will find that he has sadly misjudged them. It is remarkable how few men there are who can keep level-headed under even a very little boom.

THE ignoramus who imagines that the political montebanks and railrogue ringsters who edit bantling papers in Ne braska voice the sentiment of Nebraska republicans, will find themselves woefully undeceived before the crops turn from green to yellow. Thousands of bronzed hands now grasping plow-handles will wield ballots to show in what direction the current of honest republicanism in this state runs most strongly.

Some citizens are protesting against building inspection as useless and expensive. They do not seriously believe it. It is perhaps a little inconvenient some-Omaha hundreds of houses have open times to obtain a permit, but the public safety is increased and the interests of the city preserved by such means, and individual preferences must give way. The building inspection law should be thoroughly enforced.

GENERAL LOGAN'S attack on Murat Halstead was unwise. Politicians with musty records make a mistake in boasting that they smell mould on the concealed records of others. No one doubts the loyalty of either Murat Halstead or General Logan. But it is a fact that neither was at one time possessed of such stalwart republicanism as that which they now assume.

WHEN the Missouri Pacific builds north into Dakota and an independent connection is given Omaha merchants with the Elkhorn valley, some Chicago fur will fly in the territory which Omaha ought to control, and would control except for the hoggishness of railroad managers and their subalterns.

WE have p'enty of fertilizing factories and stink mills perfuming the air. The great need is a deodorizing concern Residents in the packing-house region could afford to pay a heavy bonus for this kind of an institution.

THE public printer made the rounds vesterday in Omaha to look over his new ield. S. P. is just the man to run the big ... 'Iroad job office" which he has purchased.

Fast trains will come in time. No one line of railroad will be permitted to stand in the way of the interests of an entire section.

CHIEF GERONIMO denies the report that he proposes to surrender. This will be painful news to General Miles' many

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

Since 1855 the native population of the Sandwich Islands has decreased from 81,443 to 40.014.

A large industry is now carried on in Europe in the manufacture of picture frames from paper pulp. Wood-pulp prepared by a special method is

largely used in Maine for manufacturing hotlow ware, palls, tubs, etc. Steel rails to build 700 miles of railroad will be landed at the head of Lake Superior dur

ing the navigable season of 1886. German manufacturers of textile fabrics are reproducing the cloth and silk patterns which

Schleimann found, and which are of rare beauty. Notwithstanding the 10 per cent advance among Fall River spinners, they complain

that the advance in wages has decreased their earnings. The southwestern strikers have nearly all been scattered. Some of them have gone to farming work, and others have started out in

business for themselves. The convicts in the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet are to be leased out to the highest bidder, but not more than seventy-five men to any one branch of manufacture,

Reductions are of rather frequent an-nouncement in New England shops and fac-tories, and a good many strikes are again oc-curring. A thousand looms are idle at Nat-ick, Rhode Island. Builders report the steady increase in de

mand for small houses throughout the west-ern cities. Large purchases of real estate are being made in suburban localities. A speculative feeling is growing, and large tracts of land suitable for building purposes are changing hands. Some one estimates that the 80,000 trave

some one estimates that the \$3,000 travering salesmen spend \$200,000,000 a year, inhuchding their salaries. It is proposed that they establish a traveling man's home for superannuated members, and that a dollar from each for three years will afford a fund of \$240,000 for that purpose.

Several new cotton mills are projected i the south. One is going up at Graham, N.C. to make plaids. Another is going up at Liton, another at a piace called Company Shops, and another at Gibbsonville, in the same state. A similar solrit of industrial enterprise is stirred up in South Carolina, and Georgia is not behind.

> Pensions for Georgians Louisville Courier-Journal

Valiant Georgians will apply to the Fiftieth congress for pensions, on the ground that they carried beer pitchers in the prohibition war of 1886.

The Herald's Artist.

The Omaha Herald has an artist who must have been born an unfortaffate distance inland. He illustrates some verses beginning, "In fairy boat of airy float together skim the sea," with a picture of the veriest old flatbottomed, slab-sided, square-sterned scow that ever disgraced a canal.

For the Class in Arithmetic. St. Louis Republican.

Mr. Gould has just turned the fancet and rrigated his Iron Mountain stock with \$1,000,000 worth of water. By adding this sum to the S6,000,000 irrigation of the Missouri Pacific, the first class in arithmetic can find how much Mr. Gould is likely to profit on two steals in one year.

A Roundabout Way. Denver Tribune-Republican, July 19. Owing to a break in the lines east of Chey

enne, the Associated Press report had to pur sue a very roundabout course in coming five years ago. The territory covered is spect the man would not expect from the east to Denver. It ordinarily to times as large and the popula- him. More recently, in addressing the comes from Omaha to Cheyenne and \$5,000 for depot grounds for the Manitoba vegetable.

from Chevenne to Denver. But last night it was sent over the Northern Pacific to Portland, Oregon; from Portland to San Francisco; from San Francisco to Ogden, and from Ogden to this city.

The Kind He Kept.

A dealer in firearms in Butte City asked a tenderfoot \$27 for a revolver which could be purchased in Chicago for one-third of that sum, and the would-be customer observed; "Aren't you seeking to make a tremendous

big profit on that weapon?"? Why, yes. I suppose it does look rather large," he replied, "but stranger, you don't begin to know what a h-ll of a time a man has here trying to keep a religious gun

Bibles in Iowa.

Chicago Tribune. The train was half-way across the state of Iowa and had stopped at a small station. The conductor entered the car and said with a loud voice;

"Here is a telegram from Des Moines in quiring if any Kentucky men are on this train."

Seven men at once arose in their seats. The conductor counted them and withdrew. When the train reached Des Moines a sedatetooking man boarded the car with a basket containing seven oblong, flat packages wrapped in paper, which he sold in about two minutes at 50 cents apiece.

"What are those things?" inquired a pas senger of the sedate-looking man. "Bibles," he replied in a solemn tone, as he

The seven men stared straight ahead of them and said nothing. A deep silence fell upon the car. The Two Lights. Blackwood's Magazine.

"When I'm a man!" is the poetry of youth.

opened the door and went out.

'When I was young!" is the poetry of old age 'When I'm a man," the stripling cries, And strives the coming years to scan "Ab, then I shall be strong and wise, When I'm a man.

"When I was young," the old man sighs, "Bravely the lark and linnet sung Their carot under sunny skies, When I was young.

'When I'm a man 1 shall be free To guard the right, the truth uphold."
"When I was young I bent no knee
To power or gold."

"Then shall I satisfy my soul With yonder prize, when I'm a man," "Too late I found how vain the goal To which I ran." "When I'm a man these idle toys Aside forever shall be flung." "There was no poison in my joys

When I was young The boy's bright dream is all before, The man's romance lies far behind Had we the present and no more

But, brother, toiling in the night.
Still count yourself not all umblest
If in the east there gleams a light,
Or in the west.

Fate were unkind.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Chester had a \$12,000 fire Monday. Cass county proposes to construct a fire proof jail, 22x40.

Kearney had a \$2,000 fire Tuestay morning to test her water works. The county seat war in Madison is mov ing merrily on without regard to the drought.

A Bloomington man named Becker slipped under a wagon loaded with lumber and lost his life. The veterans of Kimball cracked beans,

hardtack and army jokes at a recent camp fire and instituted a post of the Grand Army. Forty graders recently picnicked in Happy Hollow, Cass county, demolished

four kegs of beer and fought out all fued among themselves. Rev. Father Ryan, of Columbus, pioneer in the Lord's vineyard in Ne braska celebrated the twenty-lifth anniversary of his ordination Wednesday.

The Tecumseh Journal asserts that the

birth of four babies when only one was calculated on, is one of those contingencies that makes a nusband yearn for the jaspered subsequent. Plattsmouth has decided to refund her \$10,000 school bonds issued along in the The principal and interest seventies. amount to \$21,000, which will be refund-

ed in 5 per cent bonds. The ruffian, Gieb, who brutally as saulted his sick wife, escaped with the meager fine of \$25, the full limit of the inw. The celerity with which he was hustled into jail prevented a rope walk.

Some unknown scamp fired three shots into the residence of Mayor Stouffer, in Fremont Tuesday evening. One bullet passed through the parlor where the family were sitting, but fortunately injured no one. McDonough, of the O'Neill Tribune.

has discarded the base ball guide and is now eagerly studying the law of libel The transition from gay to grave has whitened the forelocks of the Holt county foghorn, and his symmetrical shape i already bent, his face furrowed and his mind worried by the weight and anxiety of two libel suits. Sh-, don't mention i at Atkinson.

Ciay county real estate is bounding on the high waves of prosperity. Another branch of the B. & M. and the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern is ex pected to tap the county within a year. And right on the heels of the roads comes the details of the organization of the Kansas City & Omaha railread company This appears to be an offshoot of the Union Pacific system. The intention is to build from Stromsburg, on the Omaha & Republican Valley road, south through York, Clay and Nuckolls counties to the

lowa Items. The State Millers' association is in ses sion in Des Moines. A. Todhunter marshals the prohibition

osts against the saloons of Carroll Tweive young men of Coon Rapids have entered into a written agreement to boycott a young lady of that city for a period of one year.

Some men and boys have been heavily fined and thrown into jail at Hamburg for lishing in the Nishnabotna with traps, seines, etc., contrary to the law. George S. Dye, of Carson, while driv-ing a load of hogs to market, was thrown out of the wagon by a sudden lurch and the hogs piled on top of him, breaking

his leg and injuring him internally. The losses by fire in the state of Iowa last week aggregate over two hundred thousand dollars. It is one of the most disastrous fire records for a single week ever reported in the history of the state. The heavier losses were at Traer, \$50,000; Dúbuque, \$90,000; Cedar Falls, \$35,000; Bonaparte, \$30,000, and Des Moines,

Fargo has a school population of 1,201

The new city hall at Vermillion is ready for occupancy. Hanson county's wheat crop beats the record of the past ten years.

\$8,000.

The citizens of Aberdeen have donated \$25,000 to secure the Ordway, Bismarck & Northwestern rallroad. A cloud of grasshoppers stopped for

meal at Sanborn recently, and chewed up a field of wheat in ten minutes. F. L. Cook, recently of Rochester, Minn., now principal of the normal school at Spearfish, has been commissioned to write the geography of Dakota.

railroad, with the understanding that the road is to be put in operation by January

A prairie fire, recently started in the Blue Blanket country, burned south through Petter county, covering an area estimated to be twenty-five miles in width and sixty miles long. It will create much destitution in the locality visited.

Montana. A flour mill valued at \$30,000 was

burned in Townsend last week. Benton advices say 3,000 bags of wool have been moved by water from that port, and 1,000 bags in store are awaiting shipment.

During a thunder storm in Butte re cently, a lightning flash, sharper than the average run of the family, struck a variety theater, and made a straight line for a squeaky plane in a concert hall if the basement. The plane was mangleout of shape and its tuneless entrals

During the first six months of this year the mines of the territory paid dividends aggregating \$091,750—over one-lifth of the dividends from eight different states and territories. Colorado comes next with \$795,116, Michigan third with \$780, 000, California \$535,781, Utah \$450,000. Nevada \$189,000, and Arizona \$150,000.

The society young ladies of Butte have organized a boycott club, owing to the lax attentions of young gentlemen, os-pecially as regards the theater and the About twenty-five young dam sels joined. One night last week they engaged the entire first and second row the dress-circle of their home theater and attended in a body with a chape-

A New York banker's daughter, handsome, accomplished and only twenty years of age, who eloped with a gay and festive drummer last spring, found her-self strapped and forsaken in Helena a few days ago, her tempter meanwhile seeking fresh victims in other fields. The unfortunate was cared for and furnished means to return home.

The Pacific Coast. The building of the electric railway at

Rosedale is progressing rapidly. For the three months ending June 30 the duties on smoking opium imported amounted to \$117,021.

Grapes in Sacramento county have been quite seriously injured by the recent hot weather -- more than they are usually in the course of a season-but there wil be a good yield nevertheless.

A encalyptus tree 106 feet high was cut down recently in Santa Rosa. tree, instead of being chopped down in the usual manner, was commenced on at the top, and piece by piece was cut of and lowered to the ground. Fruit shipments from Vacaville this

season aggregate 300 carloads, the largest ever made. Up to date the prices aver age higher than ever before. The output of fruit from Vacaville is expected to reach 1,000 carloads before the close of

The trial of the big suit brought by the United States to recover something like \$1.500,000 from Peter Dean, J. S. Cone and others of the Sierra Lumber company, of San Francisco, for cutting tim ber off government land, will probably not be had until November. A young man known by the soubriquet

of 'Oofty Goofty' started from the Sca-side Gardens, San Francisco, Monday, with the announced intention of walking to New York and to push all the way a small wheelbarrow. He says he will make the distance in 320 days and believes if he does it that he will get \$2,000 from a New York sporting man and be the acknowledged champion of America,

> Novelists Dead and Alive. Chicago Herald.

Colonel Judson, whose death was recently announced, was not a writer of the modern school. As "Ned Buntline" he wrote and published more blood and thunder trash than any other ten men who ever lived. He made money at it, too. Only a few months ago he retired to his country seat on the Hudson. there to spend his closing days in the possession of a fortune which novelists of greater pretensions than he would gladly exchange all their prospects for. He was a prolific writer, and as his readers did not tire of his work, and were willing to pay for it, he may be said to have contributed his full share to the sum of human enjoy ment, if not to buinan enlightenment.

Ned Buntline's stories had plots and ounter-plots and any amount of gore. Mr. Howelis will write a book of 400 pages and describe no casualty which will call for anything more serious than a piece of court-plaster. Buntline killed somebody in every chapter. Mr. James will analyze a character until the reader fancies he can see his "innards" on the printed page before him. Buntline made shorter work of it by letting some villain rip open his hero with a cheese-knife. An incident which would afford Howells enough of a plot to hang a twenty-five chapter story on would be to Buntline only of enough importance to mention parenthetically, and all the plot, narrative, or anything else of human interest in one of James' books would have been compressed by Buntline into a preface. But Buntline pleased his readers, and Howells and James do theirs also-that is to say, some of them.

Perhaps if the "two great American novelists" had seen as much of life as Buntline had when he began writing stories they would have produced a more stalwart species of romance by this time The dilettante author is not to be blamed for giving his work a watery flavor when he has never had an opportunity to revel in gore. Buntline passed his youth in the navy, and when other midshipmen refused to associate with him, because h had served "before the mast." lenged thirteen of them to mortal combat. Seven of them accepted and were "marked for life" by his "unerring rifle." He was chief of scouts in the Confederate army, in which service he received twelve wounds, many of them very severe. After the war he went to Nashville, and in a dispute with a gentleman whose wife Buntline had estranged the author shot and killed him, afterward escaping a mob by jumping three hundred feet from a cliff into the Cumberland river. Thus equipped the colonel was prepared to give a spice to his writings which few men could imitate. He will be sincerely mourned by the generation which must re-read his savage tales or put up with the mild antidotes which Howells and James are dosing it with.

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"Sweet is revenge especially to yomen," said the gifted, but naughty, Lord Byron. Surely he was in bad humor when he wrote such words. But there are complaints that only women suffer that are carrying numbers of them down to early graves. There is hope for those to early graves. who suffer, no matter how sorely, or se verely, in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Safe in its action it is a blessing, especially to women, and to men, too, for when women suffer, the household is askew.

Third District Central Committee. To the Central Committeemen for the Third Congressional District:

There wi be a committee meeting at the Eno hotel, in Fremont, Neb., on Fri-day, July 23, 1896, at 7 p. m. All mem-bers are requested to be present. J. W. Love, Chairman.

L. S. IRWIN, Secretary. Fremont, July 13, 1886.

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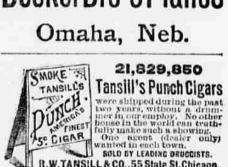
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